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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

# Amphibia, Anura, Centrolenidae, *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* Castroviejo-Fisher, Padial, Chaparro, Aguayo and de la Riva, 2009: First country record, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** We present the first Brazilian record of the recently-described glassfrog *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* Castroviejo-Fisher, Padial, Chaparro, Aguayo and de la Riva, 2009. This species, previously known in Peru and Bolivia, was collected at two localities at the municipality of Aripuanã, northern state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

*Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* Castroviejo-Fisher, Padial, Chaparro, Aguayo and de la Riva, 2009 was recently described from a locality between Santa Rosa and San Juan del Oro, province of Sandia, department of Puno, on the Amazonian slopes of central Andean Peru (Castroviejo-Fisher *et al.* 2009). It is also known to occur in Peru at the department of Cusco and in Bolivia at the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Castroviejo-Fisher *et al.* 2009). Herein, we report the first record of *H. carlesvilai* from Brazil.

During environmental impact studies and faunal monitoring programs conducted in areas under the impact of the Faxinal II hydroelectric power plant (PCH Faxinal II; 10°09' S, 59°27' W), municipality of Aripuanã, northern state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, we collected one individual of *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* (UFMT 7078, zoological collection of Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso; Figure 1). This frog was found on 04 November 2006 while calling

**FIGURE 1.** Adult male (UFMT 7078) of *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* collected at the municipality of Aripuanã, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

**FIGURE 2.** Egg clutch of *H. carlesvilai* found *ca.* 2 m above water along a stream in the urban area of Aripuanã, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

and attending a clutch composed by 30 eggs at night (Figure 2; eggs at UFMT) deposited on the underside of a broad leaf, *ca.* 2 m above the water of a rocky-bottom fast-flowing stream (*ca.* 1.5 m width, *ca.* 0.5 m depth; 10°09'21" S, 59°25'59" W) in the right margin of the River Aripuanã. Additionally, several males were heard calling along a small stream (10°08'34" S, 59°25'44" W) in a primary forest at the same municipality on 12 January 2008, at 22:58 h.

Specimens of *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* herein reported exhibit all diagnostic characteristics described by Castroviejo-Fisher *et al.* (2009) including: iridophores absent on the ventral parietal peritoneum but covering all parts of the visceral peritoneum (conditions P0 and V5, respectively; *sensu* Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid

2007); truncate snout in lateral view; presence of enameled ulnar and tarsal folds; hand webbing III $2^{-}$ – $1^{+}$ IV; and cream iris with small dark flecks.

The two localities at the municipality of Aripuanã where *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* was found are highly impacted by urban development and wood harvesting. Aripuanã has been recently impacted by hydroelectric dam constructions, which allied to the lack of protected areas in the zone bring special concern about the conservation of biotic communities.

The present record extends the known distribution of *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai* to about 926 km NE from Parque Nacional Amboró, department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and 1158 km NE from the type locality (Figure 3). This record increases to nine the number of centrolenid frog species known to occur in Brazil (Toledo *et al.* 2009; this paper), yet our knowledge is still incomplete as several specimens are in the process of identification and more species will be added in the near future.

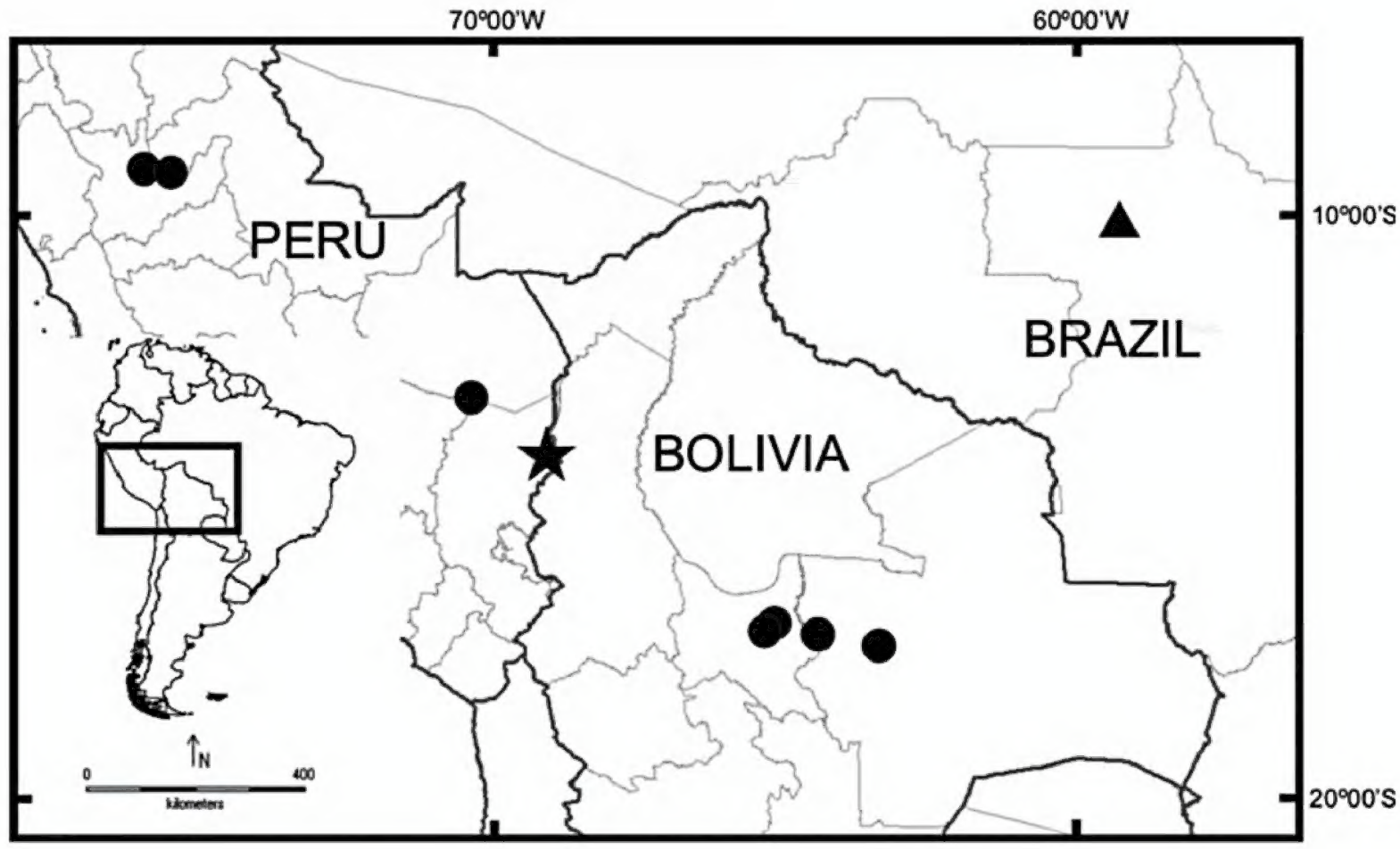


**Figure 3.** Known geographic distribution of *Hyalinobatrachium carlesvilai*. Triangle = new locality in Brazil herein reported; star = type locality; circles = records presented by Castroviejo-Fisher et al. (2009).

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